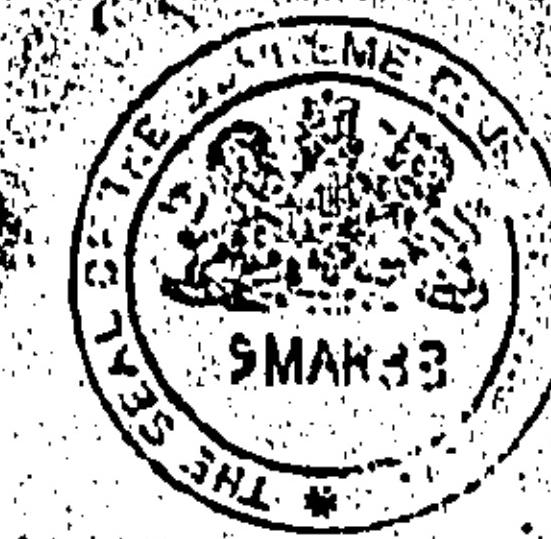


The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 347.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.



For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

RACE SADDLES.

JOCKEY WHIPS.

PONY HARNESS.

RACING SCARVES.

HATS, IN NEWEST SHADES.

KID GLOVES.

FRENCH SHOES AND BOOTS.

LATEST HOSIERY AND SHIRTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33-
RESERVE FUND \$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YEK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

VANG TSEZ INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th Tls. 940,553.95
May, 1882. [188]

DIRECTORS:
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 percent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD West.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [100]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL in Our Firm has Ceased and it is Closed in Hongkong from This Date. Mr. DALRYMPLE being Authorized to Sign "In Liquidation" in Hongkong.

BIRLEY & Co.

1st March, 1883.

M. R. KENNETH DOUGLAS-ADAMS and Mr. JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR SANDERSON are The Day and Night PARTNERS in Our Firm at Canton and Foochow.

BIRLEY & Co.

1st March, 1883.

M. R. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is the Agent of Correspondent of Messrs. BIRLEY & Co. here and has commenced Business under the name of BIRLEY DALRYMPLE & Co.

1st March, 1883.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 14th day of March, 1883, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,—

LOT 1.—The HOUSES Nos. 38 and 40, in Queen's Road Central and Stanley Street, (at present occupied by Messrs. CAUFF & Co. and Messrs. MODY & Co.) measuring 6,167 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £22.11.1d.

LOT 2.—The HOUSES Nos. 42 and 44, (occupied by Messrs. MARTY, ULLMANN, and Messrs. RAVNL & Co.) in Queen's Road and Stanley Street, measuring 4,873 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £17.16.1d. Registered in the Land Office as LAND LOT No. 6.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [167]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 4 per cent, being \$5 per SHARE, for the six months ending 30th December last, declared at TO-DAY'S Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY NEXT the 9th inst., and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [187]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the half year ended December 31st, 1882, on or before March 31st, on which date the accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [188]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF MEMBERS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1883, at 3.30 P.M.

By Order,

E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [184]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the Provisions of the Articles of Association of the Society, an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the EXTRADINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Society held on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1883, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

That the Regulations of the Society shall be altered, by the existing Articles of Association of the Society, numbered from 1 to 165 inclusively, being cancelled and expunged from amongst the Regulations of the Society, and that the Articles of Association, numbered from 1 to 165 inclusively, shall be adopted and become, and be the Regulations of the Society from and after the 17th day of March A.D. 1883, in lieu of and to the exclusion of all Deeds of Settlement, Articles of Association, Resolutions, Bye-Laws or other Regulations whatsoever, now or heretofore, in any way binding or obligatory upon the said Society or Shareholders thereof.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd March 1883. [174]

NOTICE.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all Parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 percent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

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WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD West.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [100]

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1st March, 1883.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL
SELECTED STOCK OF
**FANCY CHRISTMAS
GOODS,**
COMPRISING:
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.
FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.
CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.
CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.
IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.
SCIENTIFIC TOYS.
ATKINSONS, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S
PERFUMES.
&c., &c., &c.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
PERFUMERS.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.**

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883.

If a man be so favoured by fortune as to have had medals thrust upon him, what is he to do with them? This question, according to a London contemporary, is at present engaging the leisure of retired officers. They do not seem to know whether they should wear their medals when they dine in certain illustrious society. And, if they should go brave in medals at Royal feasts, why should they take the medals off when they leave the banquets of the great for scenes less distinguished and saloons less gilded? It is alleged, not quite truly we hope, that people who have a right to wear stars do not like to see other men wearing medals in evening dress. How peity a jealousy is this. The moon does not object to the stars, and why should stars object to medals? The real difficulty probably arises from our British aversion to display. We have no passion for ribbons, and orders, and all the tinsel trappings of aliens or "foreigning coves," as they are termed in the simple language of the poor. So we try to convince ourselves, but perhaps the truth is to be discovered in the opposite direction.

ARISTOTLE, who held that virtue lies between extremes, advises us to keep rather in the direction of that extreme which is our natural tendency to avoid. If we feel disposed to be stingy, let us try a little lavishness. If excessive discretion be our foible let us aim at a little foolhardiness. Acting, it may be, unconsciously to ARISTOTLE's advice, our race may have willfully run into the opposite extreme from that patronised by Frenchmen. We may dimly feel that we love trappings but too well, and hence may have arisen at first the British tendency to avoid them. Our officers never wear uniform when they can help it, whereas the Teuton and the Gaul love to go clanking about, all gold lace, sabre, spurs, and epaulettes. Our ambassador was once regarded, in a great diplomatic crowd, as the most distinguished man there, because he was so little decorated, or not decorated at all. Even undergraduates in their determined avoidance of cap and gown show this British tendency to avoid the display of belonging to any particular class. The Proctor fines them five shillings when he can catch them, but they do not grudge that contribution to the University

chest if only they may escape wearing any kind of official costume.

This conduct on the part of soldiers, undergraduates, barristers (who do not go into society in their wigs), coachmen, who equally discard theirs in private life, and so on, looks very Spartan and simple. Not thus does the Mandarin of three buttons behave, and the Red man who has a right to wear a dozen scalps wears them without affectation of humility. The Zulu dandy is proud of his turban of hair and of the mark of his Imph; and the untutored Australian is not ashamed to tattoo himself all over with the brand of his tribe. But if we look below the surface, we find that the Briton is at heart as fond of badges and decorations as another man. What families have been committed for the Garter, and how many, a being has intrigued himself into the possession of that Thistle to which his chief claim is his resemblance to a useful animal fond of that vegetable. Are C.B.'s and K.S.I.'s not proud of those decorative initials? Address a letter to them without their share of the honorary alphabet and you will excite their bitter wrath. Coming to lower strata, does the Freemason not cherish his scraps of ribbon and those mystic titles, such as "Past Grand Master," as if any one ever heard of a "plucked Grand Master"? These things are the honest pride of the Free-mason's heart, and that the same state of mind prevails in France we have the evidence of M. FORTUNE DU BOISGROBY.

Men are jealous enough of the right to wear pink coats and peculiar buttons in the hunting field. Even the philosophic companions of Mr. PICKWICK devised for themselves what Mr. JINGLE called "a very peculiar button." As to undergraduates, though they strive to evade academic costume, they make for themselves myriads of sportive badges. They are not ashamed of Bullingdon and Zingari and A.D.C. ribbons. The Beefsteak Club has even a very peculiar pin, with a gold bull's head thereon, and the right to wear this jewel, being strictly limited, is highly valued. Nay, "the Tavern" itself once had a ribbon, blue with white lozenges, and a man has been seen to wear it, and to glory in proclaiming his connection with New Inn Hall. The same phenomenon has been observed in wearers of that ribbon which is described by some as being white with two blue stripes, and by others as being blue with three white stripes "so much do men's opinions vary," says the Oxford Heroborus, "upon the most ordinary matters." That the cause of Temperance owes somewhat to blue ribbons worn in the button hole will be denied by no observer of human nature. As to crests, does not every one who has amassed wealth, without acquiring at the same time a proper understanding of heraldry, stamp a crest on his note-paper, and have the same chased on his spoons, and painted on the panels of his carriage? We are really as fond of trophies as was primitive man, when (according to the philosopher) he set up a polygamous establishment, to show what lots of ladies he had captured in battle from his foes, and less out of luxury than by way of swagger.

Do not let us any longer say, with Mrs. QUICKELY, that we "cannot abide swagger." We all really like it in the bottoms of our hearts. THACKERAY knew this, and described the awful consequences that would ensue in literary society if a literary ribbon and order were officially introduced. The peace and good-will which notoriously reign among poets, historians, critics, would be destroyed if this ribbon or medal of discord were introduced. But by all means let every one who has medals or ribbons to wear put them on. People may come to look a little like Commissioners, but what of that? Chancellor's medallists at Cambridge should pin on their golden trophies. Winners of the three mile and other races ought to do as much. Owners of silver sculls or tennis racquets should show them on their dress coats. Officers should mount every decoration they possess. Masters of arts should display their *stetimur* in their shirtfronts. Soon every one will find some kind of label, and small imitations of brazen dooplates might be found useful by members of the healing profession. All this would contribute greatly to make our dress more varied and beautiful. It would also stimulate emulation. At present, if a man gets a medal at college, he can only put it away in a drawer. In future he will be known wherever he goes as the author of the Latin essay, or a sacred subject, or for some other distinction of the same kind. The manufacture of ribbons will be encouraged, and Coventry will flourish again. People who have saved lives, and received medals from the Royal Humane Society, will now have their courage universally recognised, not to say advertised, by their medals. Perhaps, in the long run, even the art of the medallist will be revived, for every one will be liberty to wear the medal of his patron saint. Colour and brilliancy will be added to the dark costume of man, and beauty will revisit the misty shores of Albion.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 6th.
THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

Mr. Gladstone stated in Committee of Supply that the Government was desirous to withdraw from Egypt as soon as the purposes of the expedition were achieved, but that it is impossible to fix a date.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SINCE Wolsey in 1533 the following British and Irish Cardinals have been created: Fisher, 1535; Beaton, 1546; Pole, 1558; Allen, 1594; Howard, 1604; Norris, 1704; York, 1807; Erskine, 1811; Weld, 1837; Acton, 1847; Wiseman, 1865; Cullen, 1878; Manning, Howard, Newman, and McCabe.

We would direct attention to the entertainment to be given in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening by Professor Haselmayer, the famous illusionist. An excellent programme has been arranged, and we feel assured that all those who patronise the performance will spend a most enjoyable evening. If merit goes for anything the Professor should have a crowded house.

THE postponed Base Ball match between the officers of the U.S. N. on board the *Richmond* and *Monocacy*, and the H.K. C. will be played (weather permitting) on the Cricket Ground, tomorrow, Friday, commencing at 3 p.m. The "nine" to represent the H.K. C. C. will be selected from the following:

Mr. H. G. RICE, Mr. G. S. COXON,
Mr. R. C. HODDER, Mr. A. B. TOMKINS,
Mr. R. S. HEZLEY, Mr. A. K. TRAVERS,
Mr. A. G. STOKES, Mr. F. C. MILLS,
Mr. J. S. VAN BUREN, Mr. H. F. WHITE,
Mr. A. N. OTHER.

By kind permission of the officers of the U.S.S. *Richmond*, their fine band will play a selection of music during the match.

SAYS the *Overland Mail*—Two years will soon have passed since the English census was taken. Assuming that the rates of increase or decrease which prevailed from 1871 to 1881 are sustained to the present time, it is found that the population of London will have increased from 3,816,483 in 1871 to 3,955,814 dating to the middle of the present year. According to the Census return of 1861, 1871, and 1881 there were 78 persons on an average for every inhabited house. In 1881 the number of inhabited houses was 486,286: two years later the number will thus be 507,156, an increase of 20,870. The area of London is equal to 122 square miles, and it extends from Clapton in the north to Sydenham in the south, and from Plumstead in the east to Hammersmith in the west. It is estimated that the population of Brighton in 1883 will be 111,262; that of Portsmouth is calculated at 131,478; Bristol, 212,779; Birmingham, 414,846; Leicester, 129,483; Nottingham, 199,349; Derby, 85,700; Birkenhead, 88,700; Liverpool, 366,753; Bolton, 107,662; Manchester and Salford, 520,717; Oldham, 119,074; Blackburn, 108,460; Preston, 98,564; Huddersfield, 84,701; Halifax, 75,591; Bradford, 204,803; Leeds, 321,011; Sheffield, 295,477; Hull, 176,262; Sunderland, 121,171; Newcastle, 149,464; and Cardiff, 90,033, dating to the middle of the present year in every case.

WHEN will wonders cease! Our talented evening contemporary has actually attempted an independent musical criticism. Not with brilliant success, it must be admitted, but that is a mere matter of detail. In noticing Professor Haselmayer's opening entertainment, the organ of the "unus guid" is responsible for the following comment:—"As to the mongrel dulcimer, the stylcarpe, we discovered little music and less sweetness in it, and certainly no novelty." Now, although Mr. Haselmayer's ingenious invention is not quite such a startling novelty as our contemporary's pretensions to musical knowledge, it certainly is capable of producing sterling music—and that of course, in any instrument of this description, necessarily means also, what the *China Mail* is pleased to designate "sweetness." The stylcarpe may not have the same charm for the uncouth tastes of the *Mail's* accomplished critic as would the inspiring harmony of the Jew's harp, or the entrancing strains of the hurdy-gurdy—there is no accounting for the varied tastes of that wonderful animal, man—but it is undoubtedly certain that it invoked the utmost enthusiasm from a large audience, many of whom, we happen to know, are sound musicians both in theory and practice. After all it is not surprising that the pious critic of the evening journal "discovered little music and less sweet ness" in the stylcarpe. The old story about throwing pearls before pigs fit in admirably.

THE Editor of the *Daily Press* has appeared in a new rôle; he has actually tried to be funny—and we still live. A correspondent writing on Korea says:—"High officials and old men carry a third bag containing spectacles. Hanging on their overcoat they have a knife and chopsticks, and they carry a pipe two or three feet long, according to the rank of the wearer. May I ask, by the bye, whether, if the length of a pipe is to show its owner's social status, the principle might not be applied to the political status of nations. Turks, Persians, Egyptians, Koreans, and Chinese are all in the rear of civilization as compared with Japanese, and all smoke long pipes. Japanese again use a pipe four or six inches long (sometimes even shorter), while Europeans and Americans, who represent the highest stage of civilization, put their cigars direct into their mouths." This was the gifted one's opportunity, and this is the mistake on which he rushed into the breach:—"To carry this line of argument to its legitimate conclusion the man who chewed would be the highest civilised being.—Ed. D.P."—Our amiable Wyndham Street colleague is perfectly hampered. *Zecchini*?—Hush!—up!—ah, yes, a person whose asinine attributes are the most conspicuous features in his intellectual composition, um, yes, we are sorely afraid that he will not be reviled, for every one will be allowed to wear the medal of his patron saint. Colour and brilliancy will be added to the dark costume of man, and beauty will revisit the misty shores of Albion.

Is it not somewhat surprising that our impartial and independent evening contemporary in its howl of triumph at the increased revenue derived by the colony from the opium traffic forgets the most important fact relating thereto? The *China Mail* learns with great satisfaction of the success of some step taken by the Administrator in Council, which has already benefited the Colonial Exchequer. But the *China Mail* conveniently forgets the somewhat prominent part played by Sir John Pope Hennessy in increasing our income from this particular source. We may find occasion one of these days to remind our essentially fair-minded evening journal of a few pregnant truths connected with this same opium revenue. Meanwhile the "rag" is at perfect liberty to continue playing the "buttermilk" to its easily gulled clients.

The proposed plans for the New Central School have not yet been sanctioned, and we understand that some very considerable alterations will have to be made before they are finally approved. It is said that had "the honourable the Surveyor General's" original designs been carried out, an elaborate edifice would have been constructed to serve for all time as an imperishable monument of that enterprising official's *pensée* for ornate architecture. It is rather a matter for regret in the history of this colony that the useful has been so frequently sacrificed for the sake of pompous effect; but the line must be drawn somewhere, and we are sanguine enough to believe that our new school will be a building thoroughly adapted to the special requirements for which the colony is spending—unnecessarily we think—such a large sum of money. "Let us hear," said Mr. Ayton, when he opened the new Post-office, "no nonsense about architecture. This is a Post-office, and its architecture is Post-office architecture." It is to be hoped that we shall hear no nonsense about architecture in connection with the Central School. To paraphrase Mr. Ayton's tersely put common-sense reasoning, we trust the authorities will not forget that what we require is a school with architecture suitable for a school.

ALTHOUGH we have no particular aversion to missionaries in the abstract, and are charitably disposed to condone the noted weakness of the cloth for the flesh-pots of Egypt and the loaves and fishes of modern civilisation, we are quite unable to smother our intense dislike to humbug, "snuffebusting," cant and hypocrisy in every, shape and form. These worthy gentry, who in too many glaring instances apparently turn the "divine call" into ridicule, make themselves painfully conspicuous by their extraordinary pretensions, and a regular laughingstock to their wretched English and even worse logic. Every week brings us from the outside world some fresh scandal in which so-called pillars of the church bear anything but a distinguished part, and matters would seem to be going from bad to worse. We live and learn—at least some of us do, and the remainder find haven't of rest as editors of such milk and water productions as the *Mandarin* and *Fish Wrapper*. Until quite recently we have been under the conviction—based on a recent issue of the *Overland Mail*—that the number of persons in Brighton in 1883 will be 111,262; that of Portsmouth is calculated at 131,478; Bristol, 212,779; Birmingham, 414,846; Leicester, 129,483; Nottingham, 199,349; Derby, 85,700; Birkenhead, 88,700; Liverpool, 366,753; Bolton, 107,662; Manchester and Salford, 520,717; Oldham, 119,074; Blackburn, 108,460; Preston, 98,564; Huddersfield, 84,701; Halifax, 75,591; Bradford, 204,803; Leeds, 321,011; Sheffield, 295,477; Hull, 176,262; Sunderland, 121,171; Newcastle, 149,464; and Cardiff, 90,033, dating to the middle of the present year in every case.

WHEN will wonders cease! Our talented evening contemporary has actually attempted an independent musical criticism. Not with brilliant success, it must be admitted, but that is a mere matter of detail. In noticing Professor Haselmayer's opening entertainment, the organ of the "unus guid" is responsible for the following comment:—"As to the mongrel dulcimer, the stylcarpe, we discovered little music and less sweetness in it, and certainly no novelty." Now, although Mr. Haselmayer's ingenious invention is not quite such a startling novelty as our contemporary's pretensions to musical knowledge, it certainly is capable of producing sterling music—and that of course, in any instrument of this description, necessarily means also, what the *China Mail* is pleased to designate "sweetness." The stylcarpe may not have the same charm for the uncouth tastes of the *Mail's* accomplished critic as would the inspiring harmony of the Jew's harp, or the entrancing strains of the hurdy-gurdy—there is no accounting for the varied tastes of that wonderful animal, man—but it is undoubtedly certain that it invoked the utmost enthusiasm from a large audience, many of whom, we happen to know, are sound musicians both in theory and practice. After all it is not surprising that the pious critic of the evening journal "discovered little music and less sweet ness" in the stylcarpe. The old story about throwing pearls before pigs fit in admirably.

"LANOTAY," says Clara Belle, "has grown thin since the familiar portraits, exposing taper arms and a bony bosom, were made, and she made no exhibition of those things, nor is she likely to, during her American tour. She is a large-jointed woman, with big hands, and her elbows are larger than the parts of her arms between them and the shoulders, as was plainly disclosed by the tight sleeves of her costumes." No; she will bare no such arms as she now possesses, believe me. Only one of her dresses was low, and that exposed only a wedge of skin down the centre of her breast. This garment was of rich, warm-toned yellow satin, simple in style, and fitting perfectly. The waist was heart shaped, coming low down on the shoulders, and beneath the frill of polonaise, which circumscribed the fleshly area to the narrow limits already described, was only a piece of lightly twisted satin following its outlines. The corselet simple carried the line below the waist, and ended in small points. She does not cut, snip, and spoil good stuff with shirts, puffs, and bias bands, as is the fashion with American dressmakers. However, this plainness is artful instead of saving in her, for it suits her individuality. Simplicity is her strong point. In all of her dressing she was careful to show the outlines of her waist, which is slender, and, to my mind, rather out of proportion with her broad shoulders and ample hips. The idea suggested by her figure was not of fleaty roundness at the two wide parts mentioned, but of a big boned frame not smoothly filled out. This impression was strengthened by the visible action of her shoulder-blades and the thin covering and above the top of her corset, as well as by the meagreness of her bosom. I fancied that she was about seven-eights bone, with a very extensive mouth. Having expressed this horrid idea, I must not fail to do the woman justice by saying that, as an entirety, she is about as wholesome, healthy, clean-looking a creature as one could wish to see. She walked with a stride that indicated a sturdy, pedestrian, and altogether she had more outdoor breeding than instances, faintly interpreted the mind of the composer. "Oh! I dream of joy, I dream of pain," which we consider the best thing in the whole composition, was sung so splendidly, that the audience insisted on an encore. Mr. Dobson will sing a most valuable acquisition to the ranks of our local vocalists. The cantata went very handily throughout, and was well received.

We must not fail to mention the *China Mail*.

A REGULAR Lodge of United Service, No. 1341, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening at 7.30 for 8 o'clock precisely.

A REGULAR Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

"THE ANCIENT MARINER."

The members of the Hongkong Choral Society made their first, and we presume their only appearance during the present season at the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, last night, in Barnett's well known cantata, "The Ancient Mariner." There was a large attendance; nearly the whole of the seats being occupied.

For several years past the Choral Society has especially devoted its attention to the production of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas, and in this somewhat peculiar line for an association of this character, he has achieved a good deal of success. Commencing with "Trial by Jury" at the old Lisztiana Theatre some five years ago, "H.M.S. Pinafore," "The Sorcerer," and "The Pirates of Penzance" have been produced with satisfactory results. As at the commencement of the present session it was determined by the executive of the association to abandon *opera bouffe*, and return to the legitimate work of a Choral Society, "The Ancient Mariner" was accordingly selected and put in rehearsal, the conductor's baton being entrusted to M. Piron.

Of course, difficulties cropped up at times during the practices, and on more than one occasion it was feared that we shall hear no nonsense about architecture in connection with the Central School. To paraphrase Mr. Ayton's tersely put common-sense reasoning, we trust the authorities will not forget that what we require is a school with architecture suitable for a school.

ALTHOUGH we have no particular aversion to missionaries in the abstract, and are charitably disposed to condone the noted weakness of the cloth for the flesh-pots of Egypt and the loaves and fishes of modern civilisation, we are quite unable to smother our intense dislike to humbug, "snuffebusting," cant and hypocrisy in every, shape and form. These worthy gentry, who in too many glaring instances apparently turn the "divine call" into ridicule, make themselves painfully conspicuous by their extraordinary pretensions, and a regular laughingstock to their wretched English and even worse logic.

Under the circumstances the

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883.

The Administrator—There is no hurry for them.

THE VEHICLES AND PUBLIC TRAFFIC ORDINANCE.

Mr. O'Malley—I beg leave to introduce a bill entitled the "Vehicles and Public Traffic Ordinance, 1883." This subject was introduced at the Council some time ago, and withdrawn; since then some suggestions have been received from Captain D'ane which after consideration have been embodied in this bill. The object is to revise certain powers for licensing jinrikishas, and also to lay down certain rules of the road for the better control of our street traffic.

Dr. Stewart seconded, and Mr. Russell suggested that a meeting for the second reading of the bill should be held shortly, as the licenses to be issued on April 1st, and a number of printed forms had to be ready before that time.

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

Mr. O'Malley—I beg to ask leave to postpone the second reading of the Medical Registration Bill until the next meeting of the Council.

The second reading was accordingly postponed.

THE OPIUM ORDINANCES.

Mr. O'Malley—I ask leave to introduce a bill entitled the "Excise Ordinances (Opium) 1858 to 1879 Amendment Ordinance, 1883." The Council are aware that the arrangements for letting the opium farm, which have been much of the same character since 1858, have recently been departed from, and that under a new plan, the Government is about to retain the power of granting licenses in its own hands, instead of letting it to the farmer. The power of doing this is provided for in section 3 of Ordinance 1 of 1858, which contemplates the contingency which has now arisen of the Government retaining in their own hands the power of issuing licenses to boil and prepare opium. It has been determined to do that, and so it is necessary to amend certain details in Ordinance 2 of 1858, in order that the Government, in its position as opium farmer, should be able to exercise the same control and protect its interests in the same way as the opium farmer has hitherto done. There is also one section at the end of the Ordinance dealing with the licenses for smoking divans.

From and after the passing of this Ordinance no person shall be permitted to open smoking divans or keep open those already existing without a written and sworn conviction of a Person before the Court that he will not exceed a term of imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months, and all smoking divans shall be closed for six months.

This class shall consist of those where boiled or prepared opium is sold, and the price of which does not exceed a sum of £100 per month.

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to fix the price of smoking opium prepared from opium dried above 15%.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE PIGSTY NUISANCE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir—I should feel obliged if you would publicly call attention to a grievance which the residents in this locality have to endure, and the existence of which is little short of a disgrace to our boasted sanitary regulations. Above Ship Street, and behind the old cemetery, which is adjacent to the Italian Convent, there are from forty to fifty pigsties which are a standing nuisance to the neighbourhood. The stench constantly emanating from the accumulations of filth in this locality is simply abominable. Some time ago I called the attention of the Inspector of Nuisances to this disgraceful state of affairs, and was told that nothing could be done, and that the pigsties would be removed from the hill side. Now, Sir, small pox is raging in this neighbourhood, and yet no steps are taken to remove a nuisance which common sense tells us, must be a fruitful source of disease.

What is the Surveyor-General, or whoever is entrusted with the important duty of looking after the sanitary condition of Hongkong, about? He is certainly not studying the health of the community. I wonder that Father Vigano who lives quite close to this hotbed of disease has not protested in forcible language to H.E. the Administrator, against these pigsties being allowed to exist whilst that dreadful scourge, small pox, is raging in our midst.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,
A WANCHAI RESIDENT.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1883.

OUR SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MARKET.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I have never told you an untruth yet, as you know, and do not propose to try that game on now, but I fear even your greatest confidence in me will be somewhat wavering when I tell you that at the sitting of the local Parliament heathenly the scheme for the building of a Public Market was quashed entirely, at least I would be speaking more correctly were I to say instead of entirely *two tem*. You are probably aware that the ex-Emperor says his sole desire in visiting Paris was to bring about a perfect reconciliation in the Bonaparte family. Prince Napoleon, he says, was a thorn in the side of the Empire, but she forgave that, and went to Paris to show her sympathy for the head of the house, of Bonaparte. She declares she has no future in France, and that she will never leave the country which contains the ashes of her husband and her only son, and concludes her most imperial and womanly letter thus: "That tranquillity may be restored to France under whatever Government she may choose to maintain is the prayer of one to whom all earthly ambitions are forever forbidden."

I may state that this provision is necessary to enable the Government to exercise a kind of police supervision over these smoking divans, both where opium is smoked and prepared for sale.

Mr. Russell—I beg to second the motion, and perhaps I may be permitted to tell the Council something of the statistics in connection with the section just read. I have had a return made of all the opium divans of the two classes in the colony, at Shau-ki-wan, Yau-ma-ti, and in fact in the whole of the colony and its dependencies; and it appears that at present there are 98 divans for smoking opium prepared from opium dried above 15%.

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The French crisis continues to excite endless discussion in England; the Conservatives predicting an impending collapse of the Republic, but omitting to explain why the pro-Confederation party, the weakest Ministry, France has seen since the downfall of the Empire should involve the destruction of a form of government which has survived the effect of many strong ones. Everybody acknowledges the want of leadership, clearness, and commanding address. Mr. Disraeli, for instance, has obtained a majority of 100 votes, but has not been able to form a government. The Foreign Office is quite content to let him do what he can, and the rest of the world is equally satisfied. The French press, however, is not so sanguine. The *Moniteur* and *Le Temps* are of the opinion that the Republic will be overthrown by a coup d'état, and that the Duke of Rohan, the Duke of Nemours, and the Duke of Chartres will be the leaders of the revolution.

Prince Napoleon's proclamation has at last arrived to show how unworthy of us true Frenchmen we are.

present Government is, and in what a small degree it represents the stability of the people. Neither the Orleanist conspiracy nor the Bonapartist posters have touched the masses in the slightest degree. The agitation has been confined to the politicians, to the lighter social elements, and to a hysterical press. The whole difficulty has resolved itself into a hand-to-hand conflict among a lot of pretentious demagogues, every one of whom deems himself the heir-apparent to Gambetta. It is a wrangle for the dead man's shoes, and whoever can first step into them and exile the Bourbons and Bonapartists, or send the poor Empress home to London when she comes over shopping, shall be the great man of France. Ostracism is the latest fine word in French politics. It worked well in Ancient Greece, and why should not the Republic try it on the Chambers, the Orleanists and the Napoleons? These pretenders are in the last stages of decay, and could safely be left to Nature. Their adherents are mostly women, while the men who have lived on their traditions are old, gouty, and too rheumatic to take a hand in a *coup d'état*. France is undergoing a wonderful transition, but it is in the direction of a new life, not a restoration.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, H

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Noon.

Banks have been put through this morning at 190 per cent., premium for cash, and there are still buyers at 192 for the end of April, and 194 for May 31st. Hongkong Fires are very firm, sales at \$1250 per share having been negotiated; the stock is now in request at \$1275, an advance of more than \$100 per share since this day week. China Fires are also improving their position and are wanted at \$330 per share. Luzons are still on the downward move, shares having changed hands at \$104, with more offering at the same price. Nothing in other stocks came under our notice.

4 o'clock p.m.

Since the publication of our morning report further business in Banks has been booked, principally at 195 for May, a demand existing for a number of shares at this figure when our report left. The proceedings in connection with Hongkong Fires may be truly described as sensational. Cash sales have been effected first at 1300, then at 1325, and finally at 1350, the stock leaving off very firm with buyers at the last named rate. China Fires could be placed at 335, but holders ask for better terms. Hotels are wanted at quotation. Luzons are decidedly weak at 104; in fact a lower offer would probably be accepted.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue 152 per cent. premium, ex div.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue 150 per cent. premium, nominal.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,900 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,675 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 880 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$210 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,350 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$35 per share, ex div., buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—52 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$30 per share.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—115 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$140 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. dis., buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$205 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debenture)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$104 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Co. Company—\$170 per share, ex div., sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/8

Bank Bills, on demand 3/8

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 @ 3/8

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 4/60

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/70

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T. T. 2/1

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T. 2/1

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank sight 7/3

Private, 30 days' sight 7/3

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Arabie*, str., for Yokohama—3,000 bags Sugar, 736 packages Merchandise, and 5 packages Cigars.

For San Francisco—39775 bags Rice, 250 bags Coffee, 160 bags Beans, 16 bags Sugar, 550 boxes Oil, 100 boxes Prepared Opium, 1 case Silks, 5 cases Cigars, 25 packages Tea, 71 packages Tobacco, and 4456 packages Merchandise.

For Astoria, O.—195 packages Merchandise.

For Portland, Oregon—2,565 bags Rice, and 589 packages Merchandise.

For Victoria, B.C.—443 bags Rice, 952 packages Merchandise, and 9 packages Crude Opium.

For San José de Guatemala—1 package Merchandise.

For Panama—2,10 bags Rice, and 66 packages Merchandise.

For New York—120 bales Silk, and 10 cases Silk.

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, 6530

(Allowance, Taels 64.)

OLD MALWA per picul, 6555

(Allowance, Taels 24.)

NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, 6582

NEW PATNA (second) per chest, 9572

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, 8577

NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, 8582

NEW BENAKES per chest, 8590

OLD BENAKES per chest, 8572

NEW PERSIAN per chest, 8330

OLD PERSIAN per picul, 8315

(Allowance, Taels 14.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO's Register).

Yesterday—1 P.M. 66°

Barometer—1 P.M. 30.030

Thermometer—1 P.M. 59°

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 59°

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